THE

SANITARY COMMISSION BULLETIN.

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THE SANITARY COMMISSION BULLETIN *is published on the first and fifteenth of every month, and as it has a circulation, gratuitous or other, of above* 14,000 *copies, it offers an unusually valuable medium for advertising.*

All communications must be addressed to the Editor, at the office, 1307 *Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and must be authenticated by the names and addresses of the writers.*

As the continuance of the publication of the BULLETIN *is uncertain, depending on that of the war, and on the resources of the U. S. Sanitary Commission—the Standing Committee feels a certain degree of reluctance to solicit subscriptions for it—and thereby to pledge the Commission to its issue for a definite period.*

The Committee understand, however, that some of their friends to whom it is now sent gratuitously, express a wish to pay for it, and they therefore give notice that the sum of two dollars, remitted to the Treasurer, (G. T. STRONG, 68 *Wall street, New York, or No* 1307 *Chestnut street, Philadelphia,*) *will secure its being sent to such contributor during the remainder of the current year, unless its publication be sooner discontinued.*

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON, D. C.

BY MRS. STEPHEN BARKER,

HOSPITAL VISITOR.

WASHINGTON, *October*, 1864.

* * * My present circuit ranges between Harewood, Camp Barry, Deserters, Four Invalid Corps, and the Engineers' Hospitals,—eight in all.

I spend every forenoon at Harewood, and visit one or more of the smaller hospitals every afternoon. In all these places I draw orders on the Commission for such heavy articles as must be transported by the Commission, all light articles I take with me in the carriage, in order to distribute them myself.

At Harewood, and the Invalid Corps hospitals I keep a supply of flannels always on hand, for those who are discharged, or ordered to the front, who may be feeble and improperly clad, and for all requests of that kind, I have only to refer to the hospital wardrobe. It is my habit to go through the wards and tents at Harewood in systematic order, with memorandum book in hand, taking a note of whatever I may not happen to have in the carriage. The next day I deliver the ordered articles, and go on to the next wards in the same way. I make the entire rounds once a week, besides visiting the very sick cases much oftener. * * *

I have bought fruit, tomatoes, potatoes, oysters, eggs, green tea, fresh fish, chickens, salt mackerel, baker's rolls, custard pies, and nearly twenty pounds of butter, which has otherwise been an unknown luxury in Harewood, since I have visited there. * *

I have received a valuable present from Mrs. Hudson, of blackberry wine and cherry rum, worth forty-two dollars. These have cured some obstinate cases. But one of the *invaluable* remedies has been some pure French brandy placed in my hand by Mr. Hovey. The results of this stimulant have been astonishing. I find in my journal of October 9th, the following record:

"A brave Minnesota soldier had been badly wounded in the foot, the surgeon did his best to save it, and the patient endured weeks of excruciating pain, in the hope of curing it; meanwhile it was decaying, and the soldier daily failed. He was a rigid temperance man, and resolutely refused the fiery whiskey issued at the hospital. At last it became necessary to amputate the foot, but at a great risk of life, on account of the prostrated condition of the patient. Just before the operation was to be performed, I visited the hospital, and seeing the need of a stimulant, I persuaded the man to taste

the brandy. He yielded, and was so convinced of the need of it, and so delighted to find that it did not burn and distress him as other liquors had, that he asked for more, and had depended entirely upon it ever since. He bore his amputation well, and is improving rapidly, and says he owes his life to that brandy."

Yesterday I received another equally satisfactory testimonial as to its effects in chronic dysentery. * * *

A man from the bake-house applied for a shirt; another begged and sold a shirt for two dollars, within half an hour; another begged and sold a pair of brogans for the same price; I have never seen patients so bold and impertinent. I mildly refuse all requests that seem prompted by avarice or fancy. Two-thirds of these men confess that they can draw white woolen shirts, but they don't *like* them. I always advise such not to draw them, but take the money and buy such as they like. I generally get some bitter fling at the Sanitary Commission in reply, and was told by one man that he never before asked a thing, and never would again. "His folks sewed for soldiers, and he had actually given four dollars and fifty cents at a fair, and now when he asked for a woolen shirt he was told he might draw it and pay for it."

The moment the carriage stops they flock around me, and beg for everything they see, and especially the flannel shirts. One man asked for one yesterday who had three white ones in his knapsack. I meet all such requests with gentleness and patience, explaining to attentive audiences of from twenty-five to fifty men, the real uses of our Sanitary goods, and am always approved by the better men in the crowd. The mean ones go off silent or grumbling; but which ever way they go I am immovable.

In order to remove this impression in all justifiable ways, I have always followed up such scenes by generous and thorough distribution of such articles as really belong to convalescent men about to be discharged from the hospital, such as towels, combs, handkerchiefs, neck-ties, vests, stationery, magazines, &c., and sometimes slippers and brogans. I also keep a supply of our flannel clothing in the linen room, to which I refer all ward masters for their patients who are discharged without suitable clothing of their own. In my own visits in the wards, I also give to any patient needing it, a suit of flannel, which I endeavor to have at hand. * * *

Within the last fortnight I have visited nearly all the guards around the hospitals, and intend to complete the circuit, distributing mittens, which are intrusted to the Seargeant of the guard, leaving one pair at each Post, to be worn and left for the next comer. Our wish that this use might be made of them has been observed everywhere, except at Harewood—here the first ones who wore them stole them. We applied to the Captain of the Guard, who ordered them all to be brought to headquarters, (the mittens I mean,) and redistributed according to our instructions.

WESTERN DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS TO DR. J. S. NEWBERRY.

FROM H. TONE.

ATLANTA, GEO.,
Oct. 5th, 1864.

DEAR SIR:—Enclosed please find report of disbursements of hospital stores for the month of September; also, a statement of the amount of vegetables issued for general use, and a list of the regiments to which they were issued.

You will see by this that we have been able to furnish, during the month, a good ration of vegetable food to one hundred and forty-two regiments and twenty-five batteries, representing thirteen different States. In most of these cases the men had not tasted an onion or a mouthful of cabbage for more than a hundred days. At the close of the month the work was progressing rapidly; we had received notice of large shipments on the way, and were in hopes of being able to supply the whole army. But the sudden resuming of the campaign, the withdrawal of troops from this vicinity, and above all, severing our lines of communication have, for the time at least, checked us in our labors. During the latter part of the month we received very few hospital stores, our transportation being mainly taken up with vegetables, and the little stock we had on hand is nearly exhausted. We have still a few onions; as many as will supply the hospitals while they will keep, a fair stock of extract beef, a large quantity of lime-juice, and considerable clothing.

Fortunately, about the time that our supply of delicacies was exhausted, the chief commissary received a large shipment of

canned fruits, jellies, milk, oysters, &c., exclusively for hospital use, and to be paid for out of hospital funds. In looking over the invoice, (which his chief clerk was so kind as to show me,) I notice that, while he has large quantities of canned fruits, tomatoes, &c., he has comparatively few dried apples and crackers; and, as near as I can judge, there will still be a great demand upon the Sanitary Commission for these articles.

There are about 2,750 sick in hospital here, and for that number there is an ample supply for a number of days; sufficient, it is thought, to last until communication is re-established. Indeed, at present, we are better provided for, in the line of delicacies, than in some of the more substantial articles; for while there is hard bread to eat for any reasonable length of time, there is very little flour. The medical authorities are, however, on the alert, and all the flour in town will be taken possession of to-day, and held for the use of the hospitals.

FROM BENJ. WOODWARD.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *Oct. 18th*, 1864.

I arrived here this morning. From all that I can learn, antiscorbutics are imperatively demanded at all the points on White river, and at Little Rock. I found an invoice here ready to ship, which I had ordered up White river, and I have written to Mr. Myers, at Cairo, to ship to this point all such stores as can be spared from Cairo. I learn that scurvy prevails to an alarming extent at the mouth of White river, Duvall's Bluff, St. Charles, and Little Rock. Capt. Way had arranged before he left with Mr. Bingham, the Ohio State Agent, to take the charge of these stores. I merely designated the amount to be left at the various points. I shall go to White river immediately, and see what the condition is, and will report to you from Little Rock.

The gunboats require vegetables; there is much sickness on them. I trust to receive instructions from you before I leave, but the agent here thinks I had better go soon. There is no doubt that a good invoice is needed at Duvall's Bluff and at Little Rock. Mr. Christy thinks the Bluff should be made a depot.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *Oct. 21st*, 1864.

I have the honor to report that, finding the great need of sanitary stores in the fleet, I have ordered for the fleet surgeon a good supply, which he will probably get to-morrow. An invoice will go up White river by the first chartered steamer. The depot here will then be nearly full. Vegetables in large supply should be sent here at once, for never was there greater need. One regiment, the 6th Minnesota, now at the mouth of White river, has 400 sick, and other regiments at that point are nearly in as bad condition. Scurvy is rife at every port. There is not a potato here even in the markets. Potatoes, onions, kraut, pickled cabbage, and pickles are demanded at once. Since the reduction of the ration, hospitals cannot make a hospital fund; every hospital here is in debt, and totally dependent upon the Commission for sanitary stores.

I go to the Bluff by the first chartered steamer, as I have and can get transportation on no other. If I take a line boat I must pay passage, which I should not feel justified in doing. I inclose a letter of thanks received from the chaplain of the 9th Minnesota Infantry. I had an interview with him to-day, in which he expressed the confidence of the troops in the United States Sanitary Commission, and gave me detailed accounts of the great suffering at points below. Again permit me to ask the sending of as large supplies as possible.

I beg to call your attention to the esteemed value of blackberry cordial and syrup in diarrhœa. Every medical officer here, in the army and navy, considers it by far the best article which can be used in diarrhœa, in the chronic and in the scorbutic form of the disease. The hospitals all call for it. If it could be had in casks, so as to be drawn off, instead of going to the expense of bottles, it would be a great saving of expense. There is but a small quantity now here. The most of the cordial made and put up by druggists is nearly worthless; that made by private families is by far the best.

FROM THOMAS BUTLER.

CAMP NELSON, *Oct. 24th*, 1864.

The report of our work here, for the past week, must of necessity be very similar to that sent last week. The "Home" has been nearly as full as during the three weeks preceding. Everything is now arranged for the winter. We have laid in a large supply of fuel, and shall commence whitewashing and battening this week.

The cleanliness and freedom from vermin of the "Home," during the whole time,

has been the universal remark of soldiers. This, however, has been but the result of close attention and labor, mainly on the part of a very excellent steward and efficient ward-masters. Our steward was unfortunately ordered away, for a few weeks, but was returned, and tells me that at Lexington, Louisville, and Nashville he met with many soldiers, who had been our guests, who spoke in the highest praise of our "Home." I should be very glad to receive a visit from yourself or Mr. Thorne, to see how the "Home" is going on, and also how the sanitary work is conducted, and appreciated by all in this camp, whether in or out of authority, belonging to every arm or branch of the service. In the department of stores, we have done our utmost. We need woollen under wear—shirts, drawers, and socks—very much; also, stimulants and fruits, potatoes and onions; twenty barrels of each I should like this week, if possible. We have about forty refugees to provide for, as we have done for the past eight or nine months; we shall send a large family to Cincinnati on Monday. The wants of the soldier are great, and we are doing our utmost to fulfill our mission in this field.

Will send reports early this month.

HOW THE GOODS GO.

The question is often asked by the few *doubtful* friends of the Commission, Where do the goods go? The answer is given in the following testimonial. "Our wounded, sick and needy soldiers" are the recipients, according to this evidence.

HEADQUARTERS 19TH ARMY CORPS,
MT. CRAWFORD, VA., *Sept.* 30, 1864.

JAMES V. HAMMER,
Agent U. S. S. C.

SIR,—On the eve of your departure from this command, we take pleasure in giving you our sincere thanks for the timely aid you have rendered to our wounded, sick, and needy soldiers during this brief but arduous campaign.

We believe you have been true to the trust confided to you, and your integrity and bravery, shown in relieving the wants of our noble soldiers on the late field of battle, calls for the admiration and respect of all who support our cause. We are

Very respectfully,
DUNCAN S. WALKER,
A. A. G.

I. G. OLTMANS,
Capt. and A. A. D. C.
B. M. FRENCH,
Maj. and A. D. C.
JNO. M. SIZER,
Maj. and A. A. I. G.
EDWARD G. DIKE,
Lt. and Chf. Ord Officer.
N. H. W. DUDLEY,
Col. and A. A. D. C.
ELIJAH SWIFT,
Lt. and A. A. Q. M.
O. O. PATTEN,
Capt. and A. Q. M.
ROBT. F. WINERNSON,
Capt. Judge Adv.
JAMES C. COOLEY,
Capt. and A. D. C.
HENRY C. IMWOOD,
Capt. and A. D. C.
HENRY R. SIBLEY,
Capt. and C. S. Vols.
E. S. HOFFMAN,
Surgn. in Chf. 2d Div. 19th Corps.

HEADQUARTERS 19TH A. C.,
IN FIELD, *Sept.* 15, 1864.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—We, the undersigned, Surgeons of the 19th Corps, who have come in contact with Mr. J. V. Hammer, agent (of the above named corps) for the Sanitary Commission, take this method of returning their thanks to him, and through him to the Commission, for their kindness and his efficiency; and they bear witness to the universal courtesy and activity with which he has discharged the duties of his laborious position, as said agent.

H. FEARN,
Surgeon 175th N. Y. Vols.
E. F. WARD,
Surgeon 38th Mass. Vols.
WM. R. BROWNELL,
Med. Dir. 19th A. C.
WM. HENRY THAYER,
Surgeon 14th N. H. Vols.
J. K. BIGELOW,
Surgeon 8th Indiana Vols.; Surgeon in charge 19th A. C. General Hospital.
WM. W. ROOT,
Asst. Surg. 76th N. Y. Vols.
F. S. TREADWAY,
Asst. Surg. 75th N. Y. Vols.

NEW ORLEANS.

FROM GEO. A. BLAKE.

NEW ORLEANS,
October, 1864.

* * * I visited the celebrated ram, Tennessee, and she is certainly a formidable craft, both to the enemy and those confined within her, her friends. Temperature in engine-room and ward-room, when in motion, is 145°. * * *

Everything is working finely in this Department. By request of Major-General Granger, I have sent a large supply of stores to Fort Gaines, under charge of our agent, Mr. Miller, anticipating a concentration of troops in that region. I hope you will hear the announcement before many weeks that Mobile is ours. * * *

The "Home" is what it should be. Mr. Howes is a capital superintendent. * * *

THREE MONTHS IN THE UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.

NO. II.—SCENES AND INCIDENTS AT PORT ROYAL, VA.

From three until six A.M., on the morning of Thursday, the Relief Corps rested; at that hour it turned out again amid a cold, drizzly rain, and without waiting for breakfast, pushed ashore at the newly made dock. We found numerous soldiers whose wounds were not severe enough to disable them from locomotion, waiting anxiously for assistance, medical and otherwise, for themselves and others; these were sent aboard the returning boat, and their needs attended to. Going on up through the main street of the village, we were besieged at every step by the poor, half-starved, and but slightly wounded ones, while the seriously wounded lay upon the stoops of the houses, and on the side-walks of the street; here and there placed against a fence was a once stalwart form, now with head fallen on breast, and a mortal wound in the body, gasping out the last remains of life. Almost in the time it takes me to indite this, a ruined building was found, a fire built, and milk-punch, and coffee prepared. Never having tasted intoxicating drinks in my life in any form, I confess to some qualms of conscience, when I took hold of the latter stimulant for distribution, but ere the day had past my conscience quieted, for I deem it impossible for the most sanguine temperament to conceive the effect of this and other stimulants administered to poor humanity, under such circumstances. The absorbing thought of the sympathetic mind in the position of a Relief Agent, is what can be done to ease and aid these poor dear sufferers; and the means which most effectually does this, is cheerfully embraced in spite of all previous habits, aye, and convictions.

Surrounding the building, and far away for at least a mile on either side, were wagons filled with the wounded, they seemed as though they could be counted by thousands. The ground was properly districted; to each district were appointed dressers of wounds; these were accompanied by Relief Agents, carrying milk-punch and other alcoholic stimulants; and preceding these and following after, were other Relief Agents, carrying coffee and soft crackers to those unable to leave the wagons; those able to walk went to the building where the good things were prepared, and at one of the windows awaited each his turn for the crackers and coffee, which having obtained, they would sit on the grass near by and enjoy it. For such as were hungry between meals several boxes of hard-tack lay open at different points on the field.

The dead were lying in rows near the Relief House. A burial party was organized for the burial of these and such others as might die, and its work was well and substantially done. Not a man died and was buried, whose friends were known, but they were informed of every particular concerning his death and burial.

Thus was the work continued from six A.M. until six P.M., by the corps of the United States Sanitary Commission from six P.M. of the previous evening; and so perfect were the arrangements that I do not think one man was neglected. At the time above named, an abundance of Government supplies arrived, and from Fredericksburg came also a full corps of our Relief Agents, who relieved our worn-out men, and continued the good work without intermission throughout the night of the 20th. Every man who labored there has a rich experience of that day's work. The agony of a thirty mile ride in an army wagon without springs, and over a corduroy road, though frequently attempted at portrayal by them, could not be told. So terrible was the tax on their vitality that many died on the way. One notable instance I shall never forget. While serving the milk-punch from wagon to wagon, which was done by climbing the wheels, I observed an uplifted hand which was not an uncommon sight, for many of the poor fellows unable to rise from their recumbent position, would uplift their hands to receive the cup. I passed the cup and released it into the outstretched hand, but the hand refused to grasp it, so that its contents fell upon the other maimed ones in the same wagon, who with a tremulous

laugh told me the body from which the hand projected, had been dead three days. There were numerous cases of this kind.

The patient and even cheerful spirit of the wounded was beyond all praise. And of the efforts of the Sanitary Commission in their behalf, the spirit of their ejaculations showed the intensity of their feeling. "Oh, if my poor mother knew this!" one would say, and another, "What will my dear wife say when she hears of this kindness?" And thus their thanks found utterance *ad libitum*.

I visited some miserably sick rebels in an improvised prison there, and in the name of the people of the United States through the Sanitary Commission, fed them. The kindness was in such marked contrast to what they expected or deserved, it broke them down, and several among them wept freely. But I must close, this paper being already too long. J. J. B.

NEW AGENT'S IMPRESSIONS.

My experience in the work (Sanitary Commission) thus far, has tended greatly to increase the feeling which led me into it; and I have already seen enough to convince me of the necessity and fitness of the work, and the grateful feeling with which the relief is received, to demonstrate to my own mind that the Sanitary Commission is accomplishing a great and good work in a higher and fuller sense than is comprehended by its friends and supporters at the North. While the men have uniformly expressed themselves gratefully for the assistance afforded them, I have also listened with pleasure to expressions of gratified appreciativeness of the good work effected from captains and surgeons of hospital boats, as well as army officers.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

The present war, terrible in its magnitude and duration, has had benevolent accompaniments never before known in the history of the world. The various organizations for the relief of soldiers, sick and wounded, in the camp, the field and the hospital, which are planted squarely on the generosity and patriotism of the people, brighten the gloom which our three years of conflict has hung around our country. Foremost among these is the Sanitary Commission, which has become a gigantic humanitarian organization, for the relief of the sick and wounded of our army. Only those intimate with its immense operations can utter its eulogy, or realize one half its beneficent work.

ITS CHIEF OBJECT.

The chief object contemplated by the Sanitary Commission, when it was created by the Government, was the prevention of disease. Modern sanitary science was hardly recognized in the ancient regulations of the medical bureau, and consequently, during the summer of 1861 our armies were in serious danger of destruction from epidemic disease. The first business of the Commission, therefore, was to awaken general attention to the sanitary interests of the army, and to do what it could to improve the sanitary condition of camps, hospitals, and men. It brought to bear upon Government the influence of the medical profession throughout the country, effected the extension and invigoration of the medical bureau, and secured the express recognition of the prevention of disease, no less than its cure, as among the functions of the medical staff. Government now employs its own sanitary inspectors, and does a certain portion of the preventive work which the Commission performed during the first year of its existence. But the Commission find it necessary to keep up an inspectoral corps likewise.

The visits of the inspector usually disclose something that can be done to improve or promote the health of the command. He finds that quinine is necessary to prevent malarious disease, or vegetables to prevent scurvy, or that stimulants, bedding, disinfecting agents, or hospital diet, are wanted. In consequence of his reports, the Commission have dug wells, to improve the water-supply of camps, improved the ventilation of hospitals, built temporary hospitals and quarters to replace unwholesome and dangerous buildings, furnished and fitted up hospital transports, and converted ordinary railroad cars into railroad ambulances, with cooking apparatus and store-rooms, and litters hung on springs, in which thousands of men with fractured limbs have traveled thousands of miles without injury.

It has furnished material for the vaccination of thousands of men at a time, when the medical bureau was not able to supply immediately what was needed. It has circulated throughout the army, and especially among the medical staff, many hundred thousand of its medical documents. These

have been prepared by some of the most eminent surgeons and physicians of the country, and embody, in a condensed form, the latest results of science. They have been of great use to our army surgeons, who often encounter cases for which their previous practice has not prepared them, and who have neither medical libraries nor opportunities for consultation.

RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

It is, however, through the Relief Department of the Sanitary Commission that it is best known to the people. In this work it aims, not to supplant, but to supplement the Medical Department of the Government, to meet exigencies for which the Government has not provided, and to furnish such supplies as the Government does not and can not. When the Medical Purveyor has the articles needed in the hospital and camp, the army draws them from him; when he is out, or when from some emergency a larger supply is needed than is provided by Government, or when because of some technical informalities in the manner of making out requisitions the Purveyor is obliged to refuse them, and thus endanger life by the delay, the army calls upon the Commission, which never fails to respond to the call.

The relief agents of the Commission keep up with the army as it moves forward. Where the army encamps in the morning, the Commission has pitched its tents long before night. It reaches a new base as soon as there are soldiers to protect it, and is at work establishing hospitals and providing necessary stores before the ponderous machinery of the Government has moved; its red flags are seen everywhere at the front, blending with the stars and stripes, where it is establishing its feeding stations and depots of supplies. Prominent and experienced agents accompany each division of the army, with organized corps of assistants, wagons and supplies.

GREAT BATTLES.

It is at great battles that the agents of the Commission are eminently useful. The battle service of the Commission requires large funds and supplies. At Murfreesboro, Antietam, Gettysburg, Chattanooga, Vicksburg, and Port Hudson, sudden and vast demands were made. Fifty thousand dollars would not cover the outlay of the Commission the first two weeks after one of our great battles. At Gettysburg it was $75,000. The average cost is $3 20 to a man; at Gettysburg it was $10 per man. The outlay of the Sanitary Commission during the months of May and June, for the battle necessities of the present campaign, was over $500,000, exclusive of the supplies directed to it, and which it distributed.

This service requires comprehensive forethought, prompt and energetic action, and unwearied labor in infinite detail. Of some articles the requirements are enormous. Condensed milk, and extract of beef by the ton; wines and spirits by the barrel; crackers and farinaceous food by the ton; tea, coffee and sugar by the chest and hogshead; cargoes of ice; potatoes, onions, pickled cabbage, sourkrout, lemons and oranges, by car loads; shirts, drawers, sheets, crutches, bed-rests and mattresses, by tens of thousands! And this material has to be transported by wagon trains from one base to another; forage for horses has to be provided; drivers have to be paid, steamers chartered, and coal consumed; and yet so economically is the whole work of distribution managed that its cost is less than three per cent.

SPECIAL RELIEF.

In addition to this, the Commission supports twenty-five Soldiers' Homes or Lodges, scattered over the whole field of war from New Orleans to Washington; and twenty-three hundred soldiers a day are taken care of in these homes. Multiply 2,300 by 365, and you have over 800,000 men thus relieved annually. Three other agencies to secure the soldiers' rights are maintained by the Commission: 1. Claim agency to secure his bounty; 2. A pension agency; 3. A back-pay agency—all of them giving their services to the soldier free of charge. Often $20,000 back-pay is secured in one day. A Hospital Directory is also sustained, by which the whereabouts of the sick men is determined, when they are lost to their friends. It costs $20,000 a year to maintain it, but is worth a million, if the relief afforded to human anxiety can be estimated in money.

COST OF AGENTS.

To carry on this vast human machinery, the Commission employs two hundred agents at an average of about $2 per day—less than an ordinary mechanic's wages—or a total of $12,000 per month, who operating from Texas to the Potomac, or from Charleston to Kansas, and the results are

such as to justify the nation's pride in this grand and beneficent, yet truly American institution.—*People's Journal of Health.*

THE COMMISSION AND PARTY POLITICS.

EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER.

The spirit of the Sanitary Commission, as originated by its great founder, was nationality—to receive the gifts of the people, and bestow them upon her soldiers, irrespective of State, sect or political opinion. My heart responded at once to this grand *universal* charity, and whatever may be thought of my loyalty in other respects, here it cannot be questioned.

While I believe the success of the Lincoln party fatal to the peace and prosperity of the country, you honestly think otherwise—here we cannot agree; but in the grander spirit of the Sanitary Commission, merging all differences in the great work of Christian benevolence to our national soldiers, we *can* labor successfully. This spirit we have always made prominent in our Branch, and if it is entitled to the commendation you bestow, it is because party spirit has not ruled. We have asked and received from all.

No matter what their political views are, we have nothing to do with what caused the war, or how it is conducted—but the humane work of caring for our suffering soldiers. Appeal in humanity's name, and they will respond.

When I review the difficulties we have had to contend with, to instruct and enlighten our auxiliaries and the public—compared with the efforts of others to supplant and destroy us, I am astonished that we have breasted the storm, and are still a living Branch.

PAYING SOLDIER'S FAMILIES.

The following plan far paying to the families of officers and soldiers in the service of the United States, who are or may become prisoners of war, sums due them by the Government, having been approved by the President, is published for the information of all concerned:

"Payment will be made to persons presenting a written authority from a prisoner to draw his pay, or without such authority, to his wife, the guardian of his minor children, or his widowed mother in the order named." Application for such pay must be made to the senior paymaster of the district in which the regiment of the prisoner is serving, and must be accompanied by the certificate of a judge of a court of the United States, or of some other party, under the seal of a court of record of the State of which the applicant is a resident, setting forth that the said applicant is the wife of the prisoner, the guardian of his children, or his widowed mother; and if occupying either of the two last relationships towards him, that there is no one in existence more nearly related, according to the above classification.

Payments will be made to parties thus authorized and identified, on their receipts made out in the manner that would be required of the prisoner himself, at least one month's pay being retained by the United States. The officer making the payment will see that it is entered on the last previous muster roll for the payment of the prisoner's company, or will report it, if these rolls are not in his possession, to the senior paymaster of the district, who will attend to either the entry, or give notice of the payment to the Paymaster-General, if the rolls have been forwarded to his office.

HOSPITAL FUND.

OFFICE COMM'Y GEN'L OF SUBSISTENCE,
WASHINGTON, *March* 1, 1863.

HOW CREATED.

The sick in hospital not needing full rations for their subsistence, only such parts thereof are issued as are actually required for the support of themselves and authorized attendants. The difference between the number of rations due a hospital, at cost price of a complete ration at the station, and the value of the stores issued to it, during the same period and at the same prices, constute *a credit* with the Subsistence Department in favor of the hospital. This credit is called "Hospital Fund."

ITS USES.

The Commissary who issues to a hospital is authorized to purchase for it, on the requisition of the medical officer in charge, and in amount not exceeding the hospital credit at the time, as follows:

1st. Food, solid or fluid, to be used for the diet of the sick, and not furnished by the Subsistence Department or Medical Department.

2d. Articles to be used in either the pre-

paration or serving of the food, embracing principally cooking utensils and table furniture, and not furnished by the Quartermaster's Department or Medical Department.

3d. Gas, oil, and other means of illumination, to be used instead of candles, which are part of the soldier's ration.

The Hospital Fund being thus a means for supplying the suffering sick with wants and conveniences needful for their health and more comfortable condition, not otherwise to be obtained, its management should be held as a sacred trust, and its expenditure confined strictly to the purposes which this fund is designed to accomplish. Medical and hospital supplies, quartermaster's supplies, and all objects of expenditure from the appropriations of the different departments of the military service, *are not proper charges against the hospital credit.*

ITS EXPENDITURE.

The articles purchased by the Commissary for the sick in hospital are paid for out of the subsistence funds in his hands for public disbursement, on a voucher certified to by the medical officer in charge; and the hospital credit is diminished in consequence thereof by the amount of the purchases made. An expenditure of money by the Commissary for the subsistence or convenience of the sick in hospital, is accounted for in the manner prescribed for other disbursements of the Subsistence Department. At large Depots or General Hospitals, this fund may be partly expended for the benefit of the sick at dependent posts or in detachments, on requisitions approved by the Medical Director or senior Surgeon of the district.

HOW ASCERTAINED.

A "Statement of the Hospital Fund" is made out at the end of each calendar month, and appears as a part of the Commissary's "Abstract of Issues to Hospital" for that month. On it are entered the balance of credit (if any) to hospital at the end of the preceding month, and the number of rations due it in the month, at cost price; also, the stores which have been issued by the Commissary to the hospital and articles purchased by him for the sick, during this period, with the cost of each set opposite. The difference between these two amounts—credits and debits—leaves an ascertained balance of credit, (if the Hospital Fund for the month has not been entirely used up,) applicable to authorized expenditures for the subsistence or convenience of the sick in hospital during the following month. This statement may be prepared in the same manner at any day, should there be occasion for ascertaining the exact state of the credit of a hospital at any particular date. An "Abstract of Issues to Hospital" and a "Statement of the Hospital Fund," should be made out monthly for each *separate* hospital.

HOW TRANSFERRED.

At the request of the Surgeon General, and on instructions from the Commissary General of Subsistence, Hospital Fund may be transferred as follows:

The Commissary directed to transfer any portion of this credit from a hospital he supplies to another one, drops the amount specified from his next Statement of its Hospital Fund as transferred to the hospital designated in the instructions, giving (when informed) the rank, name, regiment, or corps, and station of the Commissary who issues to it. The Commissary directed to receive a stated amount of this credit, takes up the same in favor of the designated hospital supplied by him, on his next Statement of its Hospital Fund, and as received from the one mentioned in the instructions, giving (when informed) the rank, name, regiment, or corps, and station of the Commissary who issues to such hospital.

When an officer is relieved from subsistence duty, he will give his successor a certified statement of the hospital credit of each *separate* hospital supplied by him, and will note such action on the Hospital Abstract. His successor will take up these credits in favor of each separate hospital he issues to, in manner as above explained. Hospital Fund being *a credit* only, cannot be transferred from one officer's papers to another's *as money*.

HOSPITAL GARDENS.

Among the benefits conferred by the Sanitary Commission, those resulting from the establishment of gardens for hospital use are very promiment. In the Western Department, Dr. Newberry has given much attention to this subject and with satisfactory results.

There have been gathered from the gardens at Chattanooga during the month of

September, the following vegetables: 3,935 dozen of corn, squashes, melons, cabbage, &c., and 440 bushels of potatoes, tomatoes, beans, &c.

Mr. Wills, the gardener in charge, writes that "the crops are doing finely. With good weather we shall have a large quantity of tomatoes, Lima beans, sweet corn, sweet potatoes, radishes, turnips, &c. Our entire issues up to this date (September 3) have been 9,583 bushels and 13,907 dozens of some twenty-one varieties of vegetables, and 1,146 pockets of flower-seeds."

From the garden at Knoxville during the month of September there have been issued 276 bushels of tomatoes, 264 bushels of beans, 6,347 dozen of cucumbers, mostly pickles, and 1,927 heads of cabbage.—*Sanitary Reporter.*

WHERE'S JEDDO?

In the spring of '62 a colored boy, just escaped from his master, unable to read or write, was found upon the Pamunky river, by a lady engaged in the care of sick and wounded soldiers. He was taken to Massachusetts, where he has been cared for and educated by a conscientious, kind, and religious woman. He is much beloved by her and all her family, as the following reverie will show. What he has learned, what he has done and is doing, cannot all be told, but he is a faithful worker in a special diet kitchen at City Point, and is a decided character.

The little effusion below is from the pen of the good woman who has so kindly instructed him. F. B. F.

WHERE'S JEDDO?—It is so long since I have seen him. His step is not on the stair, nor his laugh in the kitchen. He hasn't set the table yet; hasn't put on his clean jacket. *Where's Jeddo?* He used to be everywhere, "up stairs, down stairs, and in the lady's chamber." When the summer days were cool I used to take him into the parlor, to sing "Peter, James, and John;" and if he had been violent and naughty, I would put one finger in the button-hole of his jacket, to keep him from going away, while I talked with him in tender tones, and he was sure to become good again.

I must let Jeddo have a lesson. But Jeddo is not here. There stands his bed, and his chair, and his round table covered with books. I look out his window,—but no Jeddo. *Can he have run away?* No, indeed. He used to do so, once in a while, but at last the Lord gave me such strength that I held him tight and would not let him go. No, Jeddo has not run away. Is he not then at Sabbath-school? With his Bible on his knee, he sat, not long since, and prepared with me his Sabbath-school lesson, and I heard him softly say: "Let not your heart be troubled; ye believe in God, believe also in me." Oh, I can never forget Jeddo; but where is he now? At Canada? He got angry one day, and vowed he would leave me, and go off upon the cold water. I remember just the rustling of the trees, and my own sorrow on that day. But it can't be that he went then, for I have talked and sung with him since. Oh, I remember all about it now. He is off near the Potomac, among the sick soldiers; gone to "lift up the hands that hang down, and strengthen the feeble knees;" gone to carry to his weak and needy brethren some of the cool freshness and truth of northern clime and northern life. The Lord bless and preserve my Jeddo.

And so Jeddo left the banks of the Pomac and followed up the banks of the York to the White House, and then followed up the banks of the James, and is filling a little sphere of usefulness and doing a little share of good for himself and others. So let Jeddo work. A poor famishing outcast on the Pamunky two years ago, and now feeding the hungry on the James. Ignorant and indolent then, and now reading, writing, and working.

LAUNDRIES IN THE ARMY.

A correspondent writes:

No clothing is wasted now, but it is not always well washed, and in its distribution, injustice may be occasionally be done to individuals. I find to-night in a single tent, four men who have on July cotton shirts—not over thick at that. They had on woolen shirts when they came to the hospital a few days ago, but have been obliged to send them to the laundry, taking these in exchange. They are not certain to get their same ones back again, as they are issued by lot; but rather than let them

suffer, I gave them each another and admonished them to stick to them as long as possible. It is impracticable to mark each man's clothing, and there must be some unpleasant friction sometimes in the distribution in consequence.

THE "REFRESHMENT STATIONS."

Mr. Eno makes the following condensed report of the refreshment stations at Dalton, Resaca, and Kingston, from the commencement of the operations, to September 15. The men fed were all sick and wounded, and were from twenty-four to sixty-eight hours on the way to Chattanooga.

Number of men fed, 15,736. To them were given 3,664 gallons of coffee, 238 gallons of soup, 25 gallons of tea, 377 gallons of punch, 268 gallons of ale, 139 gallons of stewed fruit, 53 gallons of tomatoes, 60 gallons of pickles, 35 gallons of lemonade, 14,678 sandwiches, &c., 2,931 pounds of crackers and light bread, 82 bottles of stimulants, 16 bushels of apples, 18 gallons of blackberry.—*Sanitary Reporter.*

A WORD TO ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

Your names constitute a roster, eminent for learning, piety, and influence. In looking over it, one cannot but be impressed with the fact that eight hundred men, selected from all our chief seats of learning; from prominent places in all the churches of the land; from important and prosperous mercantile and commercial institutions; from social and domestic associations that wield power and wealth—must be competent to command vast acquisitions to the resources of philanthropy; not by their own gifts of money merely, but by their counsel and influence. For all these, you are now earnestly solicited.

You have been so accustomed to regard the United States Sanitary Commission as a vast machine, that having in itself the inspiration of Christian principle, and being constantly quickened by the generous impulses and donations of the people, has kept its own course, and done its work without ostentation or friction, that you may have almost lost sight of the fact that you constitute a part of this great machinery, which is working such a work in the land. It is to remind you of this fact, that the present message is addressed to you. To remind you that each associate member is in himself a *power* for good. To ask whether that power is being directed earnestly and judiciously for the advancement of the cause. Not that there is any reason for complaint, but that there is need for increased diligence. Why? The women of the land ask for your assistance in their little societies. They will call upon you more frequently; their appeals will be more earnest if need be, but your assistance *they must have.* The winter campaign upon which we are entering, will be fruitful in demands upon the patience, endurance, patriotism and generosity of the people. The women are reorganizing where they have grown tardy. They are organizing where they never had societies before. Every week brings tidings of renewed effort, and they all say, "Oh, if the men would work, too!" Will you keep these "Soldiers' Aid Societies" alive? Will you furnish them with means and material? Let all associate members renew their pledges of aid to the various Relief Societies, and they will be able to do what they are longing for, but what they are hindered from accomplishing, for want of your *active, practical co-operation.*

SANITARY AND CHRISTIAN COMMISSIONS.

The following correspondence will be read with interest:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October* 29, 1864.

To Officer in charge of U. S. Christian Commission, Washington, D. C.

SIR:—It is the desire of the Sanitary Commission to effect more permanent arrangements for securing religious services at the several Relief Stations of this Commission.

As it is the legitimate and peculiar province of the Christian Commission to minister, through its delegates, to the spiritual welfare of the soldiers and sailors, may I ask that you, as officer in charge of the work of the

Christian Commission in this vicinity, will arrange to have a clergyman present at each of the Relief Stations of the Sanitary Commission in this city, every Sunday for the purpose of holding religious service among the men.

Should you accede to this request, you may feel assured that every facility will be secured by agents of this Commission on duty at the several Relief Stations, to the gentlemen you may assign to this work.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
FRED. N. KNAPP,
Associate Secretary.

UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C., Nov. 1, 1864.

FRED. N. KNAPP, ESQ.,
Associate Secretary U. S. S. C.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ult., inviting us to furnish ministerial services on the Sabbath at each of your Relief Stations. Please accept our thanks for the courtesy. It will give the Christian Commission great pleasure to comply with your request whenever and so far as we shall be able to do so. At present we are very short for help. I shall probably have a larger force after election. Will you have the kindness to give us a list of the "Stations" where we could hold services, and the hours most suitable, and oblige,

Yours most truly,
J. J. ABBOTT,
Agent U. S. C. C.

CITY POINT.

FROM DR. MCDONALD.

CITY POINT, VA.,
Oct. 29th, 1864.

Sickness last night prevented me from writing, as I had intended, an account of the recent move and work of the Sanitary Commission in this Department. To-night I can only give you the outlines, as there is much to be done before Sunday. We try to avoid all work on Sunday, and only issue on that day to cases of urgent necessity.

On the night of the 26th inst., our troops in Army of the Potomac, were massed, all wagon trains sent within the entrenchments at City Point, and every preparation made for an early and rapid march towards the South-side Railroad. Daylight of the 27th found the column moving on with four days rations; a force having been left in the several forts to guard our line and all other troops sent forward. Two divisions of the Second Corps were pushed out to the Boynton Plank Road, of which they gained possession, but being in a cul-de-sac with the rebs on each side, they were compelled to retrace their steps and "get out of the wilderness" before morning, leaving a part of their wounded on the field.

HOSPITALS AT CITY POINT.

All the troops are now in their old positions; the hospitals have had large accessions to their numbers, increasing the total now at base hospitals at City Point to about 6,400, on account of the cleaning out of all front hospitals. Our work in the base hospitals has consequently been increased; that at the front diminished, as all wounded have been sent to the rear.

Our wagons which were sent in, have been pushed out again to-day to their former position, with good loads and ready for what is to come.

HOSPITAL AT DEEP BOTTOM.

On the right, across the James, General Butler's forces were moved along the New Market and Charles City roads, crossing to Seven Pines, where the enemy were found in their breastworks, (the same that they occupied two years since,) and a battle ensued, resulting in the return of our forces to their former line, having lost about eighteen hundred in killed, wounded and missing. Most of the wounded were conveyed to Deep Bottom, and placed on boats for transportation to hospital. At Deep Bottom, we found work for the Agents of the Commission. Many of the wounded had been hurried from field to boats without even a primary dressing; they were tired, hungry and cold. Our agents fed, clothed and assisted them as well as was possible, dressed wounds, provided stimulants to such as needed, supplied some of the boats with stores for their voyage, and endeavored to do all they could to relieve the suffering. Fortunately, we had a very good supply at this station, and though it was soon exhausted, we had it filled again in a short time. The tug had been sent up during the forenoon, with a small supply for general distribution, and while she was gone, a telegram was received calling for battlefield supplies; a load was gotten ready and put on board as soon as she returned, and she was immediately sent back, arriving at Deep Bottom in time to replenish our storehouse for the next train

of wounded, which arrived while we were unloading.

The men were taken from ambulances to the boat, there immediately cleaned, their wounds attended to, operations performed, and also fed and put to bed; direct from the ambulance to the examining surgeon, thence to bed or the operating table.

A VETRAN AND HIS YOUNG COMRADE.

When passing through the crowd on my way to the store-tent, I noticed a man wounded in the leg, carefully bathing the hip of a young comrade, who asked, "Charley, where did you get them rags?" "From the Sanitary," was his reply. After a pause the younger one remarked, "Charley, aint that Sanitary a bully concern?" Charley turned just at this moment to dip his rag again into the water, and I saw that he was an old soldier, his face was scarred and bronzed; his comrade was a mere boy, and this was his first wound, (not a severe one). I offered to assist in dressing the wound, but Charley remarked that he could do it very well, and went on with his work very systematically; his own wound which was the most severe, he paid but little attention to, till the young man was dressed. In passing to the boat again, he called me to him, and asked if I would please look at his leg, which he was then bathing, and while I examined the wound he said, "Dr., your Commission has done more good during this war than the folks at home know of. When I was sick at Fair Oaks, they took care of me, and kept me alive two weeks; I got wounded at Chancellorsville, and the first thing after the Jonnies sent me across the river; at Fredericksburg, they gave me something to eat, and a nice cup of coffee, and to-day they have done the nice thing by all the boys." When his wound was dressed, he got up, thanked me and went on the boat, as cheerfully as though nothing had happened. I was much pleased with his kind care of a young comrade, his forgetfulness of self, and his thoughtful observation of all that was passing. He was an old soldier, though not more than thirty years of age, and a brave one, as is acknowledged by all his comrades. This is the third time I have known him to be wounded since the commencement of this war.

There are many such men in this army, and such scenes as that of yesterday bring them out in glowing colors.

All is quiet to-night, and a stranger would hardly believe we had so recently passed such an exciting day, were he to judge from present appearances.

LETTER FROM CAMP PAROLE, MD.

BY ALMA CAREY.

We have very little to report this week, nothing unusual having occurred. The hospital is filled with paroled men, with the exception of a very few who are exchanged, and are too sick to be transferred to other hospitals.

Many are being sent to their own States on furlough, for the purpose of giving their votes at the coming election. We believe there are but few among them who will not give the *right* vote.

During the present week we have lost *eight* of our sick men by death, the largest number in one week through the past year. Only one of these died of his wound, the others lingered long with fevers and chronic diseases. Some had near relatives to mourn their loss, and others seemed to be almost without kindred or friends. We hope they had *the* Friend that "sticketh closer than a brother."

Our sick have been well supplied of late with vegetables, apples, oysters and other things necessary to the health and comfort of the paroled men. Can not the Commission furnish them more freely with *nice crackers?* That are considered a rare treat for sick soldiers.

There have been many changes and removals among the surgeons and stewards of this hospital within the last few weeks; this has caused some inconvenience in the general arrangement of all departments of the hospital.

Arrangements are being made for the reception of our prisoners from Georgia, who are expected daily; after their long confinement, surely too much cannot be done for them. We are sometimes *ashamed* that we cannot supply *everything* that is wanted by these poor sufferers.

It is under contemplation to enlarge the hospital proper, in Camp Parole, by building twelve more wards, as our present wards are now constantly full, and we shall not have accommodations for the many sick that will probably be among those who are to come.

LETTER FROM ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND.

BY GEO. A. MILLER.

* * * I have, during the week, visited the two divisions of the General Hospital, and the College Green Barracks, coming in contact with the surgeons in charge of the hospitals, (Dr. Palmer and Dr. Vanderkieft) and Captain Davis, commanding Barracks; and am happy to say that, without exception, I was most cordially received by the above officers and their executives.

Dr. Vanderkieft has kindly offered me quarters in his hospital, which I think I will accept, as it will bring me nearer my work. * * *

SUSPENDERS WANTED.

As soon as the men are able to get out of their tents, they call for suspenders. As the Government does not furnish anything of the kind, I think it very important that the Commission should endeavor to do so.

JOURNAL OF A DAY.

BY L. S. PHILLIPS.

CAMP PAROLE HOSPITAL,
Oct. 21, 1864.

I have been requested to give as my report this week "A Journal of a Day," thereby conveying some idea of my method of working. I will take this day as a sample of all my days in Camp Parole.

During the morning I remained in the office occupied in various duties, and attended to the calls of any patients in the wards, who are able to come out and make known their wants, which are generally supplied with a few crackers, stamps, paper and envelopes, and also to furnish lint, bandages, old linen, &c., to the nurses of the several wards. At 9 o'clock I began my daily visits to the hospital; we have six wards, each capable of accommodating forty-eight men, and these are now full with paroled men, lately arrived from Richmond.

A BOY OF NINETEEN.

I first visited ward 6, here is one boy of nineteen years, who has been very low for many weeks and cannot recover; he is a weak minded unfortunate boy, and an instance of many who are allowed and even urged to enlist as soldiers in our army. Others here are feeble from long sickness, and some have lost limbs, but most of them are cheerful and uncomplaining. I distributed among them, as they needed, handkerchiefs, combs, paper and envelopes. I was asked for suspenders, but had none.

GOD'S DEAR ONES.

In ward 5, there are more cases of severe sickness, such as fevers, amputations and chronic complaints; here are several boys of only sixteen or seventeen years of age, "God's dear Ones,"—little Christians. One has lost his left arm at the shoulder, but bears it manfully. I gave him a wrapper which pleased him much, and he humbly asked if he could take it home with him when discharged. For one man in this ward I wrote to his wife, and warned her of his dangerous condition.

I next visited ward 4; here are not many serious cases of sickness, only one is not expected to recover. Several have lost limbs, and here I gave cushions, slings handkerchiefs and combs. It is astonishing to see with how much gratitude these trivial articles are received.

In ward 3 I found a man who had died during the night, he had been long sick. Most here wanted as usual, combs, paper, &c.

Ward 2 has many very sick men. One told me he knew he could not live long, and had resigned himself to his Heavenly Father's will; here I distributed various articles and was again asked for suspenders. What a pity that our brave soldiers are without suspenders.

Ward 1, has some quite sick men, but none dangerously so; all needed what little I could give them, such as slippers, towels, &c.

We have at present good and kind nurses in all the wards, and they allow me to draw their attention to any disorderly conduct, neglect of patients, want of cleanliness in the care of the ward. I also visited the low diet kitchen, and found that the sick were to be well provided for at their coming dinner.

After going through the hospital I returned to the office, when I wrote a letter for a very sick man to his sister, asking her to come to him. In the afternoon I commenced taking stock, attended to calls in the office, and was variously employed till 5 o'clock, when I again visited the wards to look after some who were about leaving on furlough, and do what I could for the comfort of the very sick before they should begin another long sleepless night.

In the evening I wrote two letters. One to a mother for a boy who had lost his right arm, and the other to a sister for a man who has also lost his right arm. I also received

letters from friends of soldiers, to whom I had previously written.

FROM CAMP PAROLE, MARYLAND.

BY JOS. C. BATCHELOR.

My report for this week will not vary particularly from those for the preceeding ones, as the same routine is gone through with from week to week. No men have arrived, but a number have been sent to their respective States in anticipation of the coming election.

The men in section D, seem to be doing well, this fine weather agreeing with them, though some of them are badly shaken with that disagreeable disease, chills and fever.

One poor fellow died in ward 47, from the effects of eating too much of articles sent him from home by his wife. No one was aware of it until morning, when he was found sitting by the stove lifeless. It seems as though both soldiers and their friends, should exercise more judgment about such things than they do.

A new Agent has arrived this week to assist, or rather share in the labors of Miss Phillips, in section A. She is Miss A. Cary, from Maine, and I should judge will make an efficient laborer in our good cause.

Affairs in that section seem in an excellent condition, at least as far as the comfort of the men is concerned, although they are rather crowded. The number of deaths this week is higher than in any during the past year. One article is particularly spoken of as much needed there by our Agents, which is nice crackers. Many a man is more benefited by a cracker in the right time, than by a full meal at another time.

FOOT-BALLS.

Several officers have spoken to me about furnishing "foot-balls," for the use of the men in the Barracks, as they would be a great inducement to exercise of which the men need to take more than they do. I would respectfully recommend that they be furnished.

FROM GEORGE A. MILLER.

I have spent a large part of my time in Divisions, Nos. 1 and 2 of the General Hospital. As Dr. Vanderkieft has charge of the goods sent into the Naval School Hospital, and has made them accessible to the lady nurses, there is little need of a visitor to attend to the distribution of clothing. The same is also true of the St. John's College Hospital. The Claim Agency has a great field here, if it can be worked. There was a muster for commutation of rations for prisoners, last summer, and about four months afterwards their certificates were sent on; but about four-fifths of the men who were mustered, had been sent elsewhere. And whether their certificates were of value to them or not, I know not. The men are all eager to have something done to secure the collecting of the commutation of rations, and I am not less anxious to do it. There seems to be a reluctance on the part of some of the officers to sign some of the papers necessary to collect back pay.

When a person is discharged for disability, he generally wants to make application for a pension, and I feel no delicacy in regard to presenting his papers. Some wish to have their State and County bounties collected, which of course we are at liberty to do.

In a religious view, there can be no limit to the work here, and in particular on the arrival of large numbers from the South where they have been stripped of every thing. I would suggest the propriety of being prepared to distribute Testaments among them.

INTERESTING FROM ANNAPOLIS, MD.

BY J. ADDISON WHITAKER.

Oct. 22, 1864.

I herewith respectfully present my report for the week ending this date.

OFFICE.

I have expended the sum of two hundred and twenty-eight dollars and twenty cents, ($228 20), as per statement (paper A.) sent forward to B. Collins, Assistant Treasurer, New York.

I have issued stores as per paper B. This paper will also show stock on hand, what has been received, &c. I would respectfully recommend this form for general adoption, as it will be found on trial, to serve our purposes admirably.

Our office work engrosses so much of my time, that I am prevented making as many visits to the whole field of our work as I should like.

FLAG OF TRUCE BOAT.

The arrival of the Flag of Truce Boat gave us a great deal to do, no one unless he is present can form an idea of the condition of both officers and men on their arri-

val here, of course those who can gain relief in no other way, find their way to our office and their reappearance makes all the appeals that any heart needs, to move it to efforts for relief.

That relief to the soldiers is in stationery, a towel, handkerchief, tobacco, &c., which makes him as happy as a child with a present of a new toy. As one poor fellow said, "I feel just as though I had been let out of *some place!*" and it is a fact that a great many are so weak or overjoyed as to appear a little beside themselves.

Hospitals are crowded, and therefore only the worst cases are taken into them. Consequently a great many are sent to Camp Parole who can drag themselves out there.

One dear fellow had to stop at the office, he was ready to faint away, he had suffered with diarrhœa so long that he was a walking skeleton almost. I gave him a bottle of Jamaica Ginger, and addressed words of cheer to him, but he was so depressed in spirits that they seemed to break up the very fountain of his heart; he wept like a child, he was homesick, and almost heart-broken. I gave him transportation to the camp, and directed our agent there to take a special interest in his case.

It did my heart good to see our first paroled Navy Officers come back. I did all I could for them; would like to have done more, but was afraid I would transgress my limits of authority in expenditure

I never saw any one so happy as they were when old "living" clothing was thrown away and our new comfortable under clothes and new pants were put on. It was really a laughable sight to see them half naked running about the office and yard full of *mirth*, changing as rapidly as possible.

Their thankfullness and appreciation of all that was done I am sure from what was said will be shown when they receive their pay, and get home where they can write for papers and contribute their means.

The demand for thousands of stationery and towels, &c., is very great after the arrival of a boat, and really we should be well supplied. * * *

Oct. 29, 1864.

* * * Office duties increase weekly. We have more calls for information, more correspondence, and more relief work to do than ever. In addition to our usual work in the office, our labors are increased by the efforts we make to meet all demands on our time in regard to the "Claim Agency." A great deal of information is being scattered throughout the country by the blanks furnished by the General Claim Agent, being given to relatives and friends of the soldier visiting here. We are also giving attention to the work suggested by the "Chief Assistant of Special Relief," and in a little while shall be able to throw a large amount of work on Back Pay accounts into his hands. As this field is a new one in this work of the Commission, some little trouble has been experienced by the ignorance of the officer as to what was his duty in regard to the same. However, after a proper explanation the requisite papers are given, and and all the co-operation we can ask is cordially given, and our service fully appreciated. * * *

We have occupied the new house for our "Home," which is filled daily with sorrowful and deeply afflicted relatives of soldiers.

Three arrived on Saturday night, and on going to the hospital found those whom they loved so dearly and for whose sake they had traveled so far, they having come all the way from Illinois, were dead! and were to be buried on the morrow.

How welcome the quiet retreat which the "Home" afforded, was to them. This is an illustration of one of its benefits.

For Report of Meals and Lodgings, &c., see Paper "F."

The additional expense to which we are put, by the new building, will return a thousand fold in blessings upon the Commission and the soldier. * * *

PRISONERS FROM RED RIVER.

New Orleans,
Oct. 21, 1864.

* * * Mr. Stearns accompanies our Commissioner of Exchange of prisoners to Red River, to-day. As our men will be obliged to walk from Syler to Alexandria, and possibly from there to the mouth of Red River, many will become exhausted and require attention. Mr. Stearns will take with him an amount of concentrated food and stimulant.

Since the capture of Forts Powell, Gaines, and Morgan, situated on Mobile Bay, there has been considerable transportation across Lake Pontchartrain to this city. All steamers land about five miles from the city; the cars do not run after eight o'clock

P.M., and of course, all soldiers that arrive have no accommodations. After consulting the Medical Director on Major-General Canby's Staff, I resolved to open a "Soldiers' Lodge," at Lakeport. The main difficulty was to obtain a house, I labored two days faithfully, but the secesh element was too strong for me to obtain what I wanted, and I had no promise of military authority to enforce any I desired.

The Railroad Company have given me the privilege of occupying a building they own on the extreme end of the wharf. I shall endeavor to obtain the lumber of the Quarter Master's Depot, and the mechanical genius of Mr. Furniss will avail me in making a *good Lodge*, the benefits of which will be duly appreciated.

The expense will be considerable. If the Quarter Master will furnish lumber, perhaps over $100, if he does not, perhaps over $300. I cannot wait to hear if my course is approved. I shall *go ahead* and abide the consequences. I always keep steadily in view economy to the Commission, with advantage to the soldiers.

ECONOMY OF WOOLEN UNDERCLOTHING.

The following extract of a letter addressed from City Point, Va., to the New York State Military Agent at Washington, D. C., by Mr. J. V. Van Ingen, is worthy of especial notice. The writer has had large and long experience, and his views are entitled to much respect.

The demand for *woolen shirts, drawers and socks*, is always very great; but the need now is more imperative than ever before, at this season and in this climate; and I am told here that every woolen shirt given out costs the Commission nearly *four dollars*. The class really needing them most is that of the convalescents, returning or about to return from hospital to regiment, with little flesh and blood about them, and almost certain to relapse if sent away thinly clad. In very many cases these must go back shivering, unless the Commission or a State Agency supply them; and it may be weeks before the convalescent, returned to duty, can "draw" them in his regiment. The sequel is a relapse and a return to hospital.

And this brings up a very urgent and momentous *question of economy*. Where one thousand dollars is paid readily as bounty to a raw recruit, out of the public treasury, is it not a strange contradiction and neglect of wise economy, (leaving humanity out of the question,) to suffer the loss of the vigorous service of an experienced soldier by this defect in arrangements and provisions, otherwise so admirable and bountiful?

A soldier is brought to the hospital, sick or wounded, from a distant camp or line. His soiled or bloody shirt and drawers replaced by a hospital shirt and drawers of cotton; he remains for weeks—unpaid most likely; recovers, "is returned to duty,"—but, if he cannot comunicate with his regiment, and often even if he can, there is no provided source for fitting him out warmly for his new exposure, except the charities of the Commission. It is so, too, as regards rheumatic invalids in hospital, requiring warm, woolen underclothes. I know how entirely you will agree with me, from your own large experience in your office, when I express the earnest wish, that this simple consideration could *rule* in all that regards the sick and temporarily disabled soldier, who is not a proper subject for immediate discharge; namely, that "If a green recruit is worth $1,200 or $1,500 to put into the ranks, then it is the purest economy to spend at least half as much on any means and appliances which promise to promote and hasten the restoration of a sick or disabled veteran to sound health and vigor, and to efficient service."

I wish that this rule could dominate in all that relates to our hospitals, as it certainly has been recognized by the Sanitary Commission.

HOMES AND LODGES.

MEMPHIS.

At the Lodge in Memphis, during the four months ending with October 1st, there were furnished 1,335 lodgings and 4,501 meals; and pay to the amount of $3,573 36 was drawn and paid over to furloughed and discharged men.

CAIRO.

At the Home in Cairo, during the four weeks ending Sept. 28th, there were furnished 7,712 lodgings and 17,630 meals.

LOUISVILLE.

Mr. Morton, the superintendent of the Home in Louisville, writes under date of Sept. 30th:

Rations were furnished at the "Home" and "Rest" for the month of September, as follows:

From the 1st to 10th,	6,996
" 10th to 20th,	8,206
" 20th to 30th,	11,129
Total,	26,329

The month has been one of unusual activity in every department, and our capacity, in the way of quarters, has not been equal to the demand for accommodations. The number of sick and wounded cared for has averaged about one hundred daily; and for the comfort and better accommodation of such, a diet-kitchen and special cook have been provided, which makes our arrangements for that department complete in every way.

NASHVILLE.

Capt. Brayton makes the following report for the month of September:

Number of furloughed men and men traveling under orders admitted,	8,546
Number discharged men admitted,	330
Total,	8,876

From the following States: Ohio, 2,243; Indiana, 1,279; Illinois, 1,722; Michigan, 460; Wisconsin, 496; Pennsylvania, 335; Kentucky, 430; Iowa, 610; Minnesota, 27; New York, 163; New Jersey, 46; Tennessee, 145; Kansas, 27; Missouri, 203; Connecticut, 7; Massachusetts, 29; Alabama, 20; Maine, 1; U. S. Army, 719.

Number meals furnished,	25,820
" lodgings "	9,518
" furnished with transportation,	8,670
" for whom back pay was drawn,	104
Amount drawn and paid over,	$29,194 18

We have dressed the wounds of 1,499 men, and cared for 325 sick men who needed medical attendance. There have been given out 381 shirts, 257 pairs drawers, 124 pairs pants, 44 coats, 13 dressing gowns, 6 pairs socks, 3 blouses.

NEW ALBANY.

During September, at the Home in New Albany, 674 lodgings, and 2,391 meals have been provided.

SPECIAL RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

BY J. B. ABBOTT.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the special relief work under my charge, for week ending Oct. 29th, 1864:

Number of applications of discharged soldiers for aid in adjusting their papers and collecting their pay, taken and recorded,	17
Number of cases settled,	37
Amount collected,	$4,802 92
Number of bounty cases taken and recorded,	4
Number allowed,	8
Amount collected,	$750 00
Number of applications from sick and wounded soldiers in General Hospitals for aid in collecting back pay taken and recorded,	43
Number of sick cases adjusted,	43
Amount of pay secured,	$3,607 24
Number of applications from the families of prisoners of war for aid in collecting their back pay,	5
Number of sick cases adjusted,	3
Amount of pay secured,	$310 75
Number of naval claims recorded,	36
Number of sick claims allowed,	3
Amount of money secured,	$655 88
Number of pension claims recorded and filed,	43
Number of sick claims allowed,	10
Number of claims for arrears of pay and bounty filed in the Second Auditor's office,	4
Number of sick claims allowed,	2
Amount of money secured on the two cases allowed,	$287 35
The aggregate number of cases taken and recorded,	152
The aggregate number of cases adjusted,	106
The aggregate amount of money collected,	$10,414 14
Number of drafts forwarded,	26
Amount of the 26 drafts,	$1,966 11

EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

Cash on hand Oct. 24th,	$36 94
Cash received from Sanitary Commission,	$1,600 00
Cash refunded from loan acc't,	$30 25
Expenditures,	$115 65
Cash on hand this date,	$1,551 54

HOMES AMD LODGES.

At Lodge No. 4, the number of meals furnished to soldiers,	3,025
Number of lodgings furnished,	435

At the other places the amount of work accomplished is about the same as usual. At the Alexandria Lodge several soldiers have died of late, all having been brought to the Lodge in a dying condition. One of them was shot seven times by guerrillas, five times after he surrendered. This occurred out on the Manassas Gap Railroad.

He lived to reach this Lodge, but died while being removed from the stretcher on which he was brought.

A. H. Trego reports one hundred and ten sick and wounded soldiers waited upon and assisted in transit between Washington and New York. He advises me that many of them, whom he has assisted, were utterly unfit to travel alone, and were exceedingly grateful for the aid he rendered them.

Since my last report I have received an important decision in a case submitted to the Second Comptroller on the 2d of September last, and which he referred to the Secretary of War. The point in question was this: "Are re-enlisted veterans, when discharged from the service, entitled to travel pay and allowances to their place of original enrollment, or only to the place of their re-enlistment?"

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION,
"SPECIAL RELIEF" OFFICE, 389 H STREET,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *Sept.* 2*d*, 1864.

HON. J. M. BROADHEAD,
Second Comptroller, Treasury Department.

SIR:—I have the honor to submit to you, for decision, the case of Orris A. Bishop, saddler, Company B, 8th Illinois Cavalry, who joined the company on its original organization at Sycamore, Illinois, and mustered into the service of the United States at St. Charles, Illinois, on the 18th day of September, 1861; was re-mustered into the service as a veteran January 1st, 1864, at Culpepper, Virginia, and on the 27th day August, 1864, discharged from the service of the United States, by reason of surgeon's certificate of disability. He now claims transportation and subsistence from the place of his discharge to the original place of enrollment; but there is a question whether he is entitled to it to his original place of enrollment, or only to Culpepper, Virginia, the place of his re-muster into the service as a veteran.

Your decision on the point in question will confer a great favor upon many veteran soldiers, and

Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) J. B. ABBOTT,
Chief Assistant Special Relief Office.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SECOND COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
Oct. 21, 1864.

J. B. ABBOTT, ESQ.,
389 H Street, Washington.

SIR:—I am this day in receipt of the decision of the Secretary of War, stating that "the free transportation of veteran volunteerr to and from their homes, upon occasion of their re-enlistment furlough, was one of the conditions of their re-entering the service, and, like the bounty then paid, to be considered a gratuity."

I enclose herewith the discharge and final statements of Orris A. Bishop, whose case comes within the scope of the decision.

Very respectfully yours,
J. M. BROADHEAD,
Comptroller.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, *Oct.* 21, 1864.

J. B. ABBOTT, ESQ.,
389 H Street, Washington, D. C.

SIR:—The papers in the case of Orris A. Bishop, saddler, Company B, 8th Illinois Cavalry, forwarded by you to this office, having been submitted to the Second Comptroller, he decides that "A volunteer discharged to re-enlist as a veteran, under Order No. 191, (dated 25th June, 1863,) is, in effect, only transferred to another organization in the same service, and when finally discharged is entitled to his travel, pay, and allowances to his place of original enrollment, and not to the place where he re-enlisted. The Secretary of War having decided that the transportation to be furnished, under General Order 376, (dated Nov. 21, 1863,) to veteran volunteers going on furlough to and from their respective homes, after discharge from their original enlistment, was designed to be a gratuity, no deduction on account of such transportation will be made from their pay, &c., when they shall be finally discharged, or at any other time."

The papers are herewith returned.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,
(Signed) B. W. BRICE,
Acting Paymaster General.

The importance of this decision will be realized by the re-enlisted veterans when they are finally discharged, as it will place in their possession at least one million of dollars, if not two millions. Heretofore, they have only received travel pay and allowances to the place where they re-enlisted.

I herewith submit the following report of the Special Relief Work under my charge, for the week ending November 5, 1864.

Number of pay accounts of discharged soldiers taken and recorded, . . 26

Number of claims for back pay,		55
Number of claims for bounty,		6
Number of claims for the pay of prisoners of war,		12
Number of naval claims,		74
Number of pension claims,		26
Number of claims for arrears of pay and bounty,		2
Whole number of claims received and acted upon,		201
Number of pay accounts of discharged soldiers adjusted and money collected,		27
Number of claims for back pay adjusted,		38
Number of bounty claims allowed,		1
Number of claims for the pay of prisoners of war allowed,		6
Number of naval claims allowed,		30
Number of pension claims allowed,		18
Whole number of claims and cases adjusted,		120
Amount collected on the pay accounts of discharged soldiers,	$4,955 09	
Amount of back pay secured,	3,026 23	
Amount of bounty collected,	100 00	
Amount of pay collected for the families of prisoners of war,	797 12	
Amount collected on naval claims,	2,052 28	
Total amount collected,	10,730 72	

EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

Cash received from the Sanitary Commission and otherwise,	300 25	
Expenditures,	234 45	
Cash on hand, November 5,	65 80	

HOMES AND LODGES.

The number of meals given at Lodge No. 4, to soldiers and seamen was 2,980.

There has been quite a large number of seamen accommodated here during the week, while waiting to have their claims for pay and prize money adjusted.

The report of the Alexandria Lodge shows the whole number of soldiers and soldiers' friends admitted since last report to be 146. Number of meals furnished, 243; number of lodgings furnished, 83.

There has been an unusual number of very sick and severely wounded men to take care of temporarily, from the regiments on duty along the line of the Manassas Gap and the Orange and Alexandria Railroads. These men are transferred to hospital with as little delay as possible after reaching the Lodge.

The report from the Soldiers' Home in Baltimore, shows 72 admitted since the last report, including 12 soldiers' friends and 1 refugee. Number of meals given, 363. Number of lodings furnished, 108.

Since my last report I have employed one man, a discharged soldier, who has been in the service three years, and has lost his left arm. I have now seven discharged soldiers on the pay roll of this office.

During the week ending November 5, a large number of furloughs have been granted to soldiers to go home and vote at the presidential election, transportation being furnished them to and from their homes free of charge. So great has been the rush around the transportation offices, that many were delayed one and two days in getting their transportation; while thus waiting around the doors of the offices, we have prepared coffee and food and carried to them. Those who were lame or too feeble to endure the crowd, we took their furloughs and obtained the transportation for them. They were exceedingly gratified for this kindness.

A WORD TO THE BRANCHES.

You are organized for work. You do work. The history of the war has demonstrated more capacity for work in your machinery, from the several centres to their remotest auxiliaries, than was ever estimated even by yourselves. You have done so much that it is very evident you can do a great deal more. Your very success in the past has given you facilities for greater success in the future. There is more friction, however, than there need be in some of your organizations, but no more than you can remove. Will you permit a brief examination of one of the causes of this friction, and a few suggestions for remedying it?

It is this. There is not always unity of purpose. Preferences are expressed for sending supplies here or there. In large States, like New York and Pennsylvania for example, one portion of the State prefers to act independently of another portion; each desires to be a centre for itself, and to be supplied by constituencies of its, or their own choosing. Little districts are then formed—

little independencies—the natural inclination of which is to set up for themselves. This is well, when the centre of the little circle becomes itself tributary to the larger one, but when it does not, evil to the cause must be the consequence. Let managers, corresponding secretaries, and others having control of Branches, see to it that they cultivate the most kindly relations with the more distant places,—associate managers in counties and other officers of societies, and through them to each member and to the community generally. The Pope issues bulls; Bishops, letters; Governors, messages; and Presidents, proclamations. Why not women in charge of Branches issue letters to the associate managers in the several counties within their respective boundaries, and these to the little societies in the several towns of their counties respectively, infusing into all the spirit, work, and plans of the Commission, and asking from all, the freest interchange of thought and effort. Concentrated labor is *felt;* supplies accumulated, are seen, known, and accounted for; independent effort, to gratify local pride or promote some narrow purpose, fails to do much good.

Union should be the watchword of all the Aid Societies, as it is of all the loyal people and States.

QUESTIONS.

We propose to Associate Managers throughout the country, to adopt a list of questions to be answered by the town and village societies in their respective neighborhoods, and forwarded to the corresponding secretaries of the several branches, as follows:

1. What is the name and location of your society?
2. How many working members has it?
3. How many contributing members?
4. How often does it meet?
5. What is the monthly average of its work?
6. What is its plan for raising money?
7. Is a correct record kept of its receipts of supplies, and of their shipment?
8. What is needed to increase the efficiency of the society?
9. Does it hold public meetings frequently?
10. Do the churches, and the pastors of churches in your neighborhood co-operate with you?
11. What objections are there to your plans among the people of your town or village?
12. What can be relied on for the next three months from your society?
13. What other associations for relief of soldiers exist in your neighborhood?
14. What new societies have been formed, and where are they located?

Questions like these, carefully answered once in three months, and forwarded through the Branches to the Central Office, would furnish material for very valuable statistics, and it is hoped that our various Auxiliaries will do their share in furnishing the desired information.

THE LIFE OF THE COMMISSION.

The United States Sanitary Commission, in its conception, organization, and work, is the expression of a grand idea. That idea is its life. It must grow, as all life does, when not encumbered by extraneous or adventitious hindrances.

Men are called to defend the unity of the nation, and thus exhibit in their humanity the idea of nationality. They belong to the nation. For the time being, they lose their individuality as citizens, and are merged into a common struggle for a common end. They need help, and must have it. The impulse of sympathy for the men causes fountains to open, from which, means of help and comfort flow for *humanity's* sake. The emotions of love for country excite effort to save life and strengthen arms, for the *country's* sake. Men and nation are both needed for the cause of free institutions in all the world; for freedom of

thought and action seem to be essential to the accomplishment of the Divine purposes towards mankind. This great idea is embodied in these words,—

GOOD WILL TO MEN;

—the idea that moved God so to love the world as to redeem it—that stirred the hearts of angels to sing, and that has given life and power to Christianity, in all the generous developments of its spirit, in every age; and that is now the motive power of every good work in every branch of Christian enterprise.

The idea is, good will to *all* men, irrespective of name, class, or locality. State lines are obliterated by the touch of this power. Denominational differences are not thought of, by the mind that is possessed of this idea. It is the life of the Commission. It is its power. It is the life of the people, the power of the nation; and because it is, there can be no disagreement in principle or in purpose, between the Commission and the people.

The *animus* of the Commission being sound, however, does not imply that its organization is complete, because all human organizations are of necessity imperfect; they are so, because humanity is imperfect. But we claim for the Commission that, notwithstanding its imperfections in form, (and in this respect it has a brotherhood relation to all kindred institutions,) it is nevertheless unequalled in its comprehensive scope of effort, in the simplicity of its plans, in the earnestness of its laborers, in the cheapness of its conduct, and in the magnificent results of its efforts, by any other organization known to men.

AID SOCIETIES.

Take the thousands of Aid Societies that meet week after week throughout the land, their general, harmonious co-operation, the hundreds of thousands of boxes, barrels, and parcels that are flowing into the various Branches in our larger cities in the North and West, from these societies,—think of the thousands of children who are doing their little work, and the hundreds of crippled and aged people in their solitude who are knitting and sewing and praying for the soldier, and for the country; and what is the *idea* that gives impulse, toil, perseverance, sacrifice to all these? The answer is, good will to our soldiers and to our country. Such is the basis upon which the machinery of the Commission is built.

RAILROADS AND EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Take now the means of transportation all over the country, traversing in all directions to and from our great centres of trade and through our rural districts; examine their books, and it will be found that hundreds of thousands of dollars have been contributed by these corporations and companies, in freight and express charges, that the people may not be embarrassed by even ordinary expenses, in their plans for contributing to the army. Consider these things, and ask, What the motive? where the inducement? The answer is, good will to our soldiers—loyalty to our government.

GOVERNMENT FACILITIES.

Look at the interest manifested by the Government in the care of its sick and wounded. Never did a nation provide so liberally before. The hospital stores were never so abundant, or so varied, in the history of our own, or other lands, as they are at this time. A government was never so earnest to make a soldier's life, as much as possible, like home life. Hospitals, in field and city, never had so many competent surgeons; and soldiers were never better fed in the trenches, or better cared for in hospitals.

Look at the transportation for battle stores allowed in the field, by agencies that are only supplementary to the Government, and the kindly sentiment that prevails among army officials towards the Commission, and ask the question, Why? The answer is, to save men from suffering and death, and to save the nation to itself and its people.

ENCOURAGEMENT.

With such a call from the army, such a noble response from the people, such willingness on the part of the Government, the Commission is constantly assured that, in the great heart of the people, the divine idea that gave it existence, still lives and moves. The people continue to do good deeds, and confident that there can be no failure on their part to furnish contributions, the agencies of the Commission, as they are found in every city, camp, and hospital, will still be employed as reliable instrumentalities for the dispensation of their supplies.

DUTY.

Need it be asked, What is duty? The excitement of the political campaign is at an end. The election is over. The policy of the government is decided. The war will go on till the rebellion is no more. Soldiers will still fall in battle; many more will be in hospital. Thousands who are, and will be permanently disabled, will leave the ranks and return to their homes. What shall be done with, and for them? The Aid Societies are still at work. The Government never was more earnest or bountiful. Societies, companies, corporations—all—who are loyal to the country and who love the right, are conscious of the great responsibility that is upon us as a people, and of the great duty we have to perform. Let us do it nobly—do it with good will, with sacrifice if need be, but do it—work for the sick and wounded, save life for its own sake, save men for the country's sake, do our duty for our own sake, do all for the sake of Him, to whom we must give account.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

BY REV. JOHN A. ANDERSON.

The streets in front of the transportation offices were jammed. The sidewalks leading from thence to the Baltimore depot were jammed. The spacious station-house was jammed. The railings which barred out the crowd from the cars were not half so squeezed together as was the crowd itself; and when the cars were once fortunately gotten into, they were more than jammed. It was a jam-up affair; for hale heroes just from out the trenches before Petersburg, and hearty heroes just from out the columns with which splendid Sheridan has so often whirled Early, were going home by the hundreds and by the more than thousands to vote. In the strength of heroism, and better, in the majesty of simple American citizens, they were, shoulder by shoulder with their old neighbors, to deposit a silent ballot for Lincoln or McClellan as each might will; for though defenders of their country and soldiers, that country had not seen fit to politically ostracise them because thereof; and they voted unrestrainedly, not as soldiers, but as citizens.

But though hale and hearty as hundreds of them were, more thousands were just out of hospital; with hands off, with arms off, with legs off, with faces emaciated by disease and frames terribly burnt out by fevers. Those who were strong, might stand six and ten hours before the quartermaster's windows awaiting an opportunity to present their papers; and those who had limbs might be able to stand as many hours before the railings, and to hustle through the dense mass into the cars. But more than two-thirds of the whole number were either so weakened by disease, or so disabled by wounds, as to render such feats of endurance and vigor impossible.

SOLDIERS GOING HOME.

All day and all night long the stream from City Point, the one from Shenandoah, and the one from the Washington and Alexandria hospitals, would meet and surge against the depot, ere it was permitted to pour along the railways; and in the inevitable delay, many a tottering convalescent was famished for food, and shrouded by chill night.

SOLDIERS' HOME AND LODGE.

Close by the depot was the "Soldiers' Home;" and close by the up town transportation office, was the "Soldier's Lodge" on H street; and not only did the Commission throw wide their doors, but also agents were constantly pressing through the crowds and culling out the weakliest and neediest, whom they assisted to tables smoking with well filled dishes, and to beds smiling with cleanliness. From dawn until midnight those tables were never emptied, or, rather, were re-filled as rapidly as

emptied, a fact that may be seen from the following extract from the books:—

	MEALS.		NIGHT'S LODGINGS.	
	Home.	Lodge.	Home	Lodge.
Nov. 1,	1,250	1,113	394	84
2,	1,426	390	449	50
3,	1,284	352	410	70
4,	1,163	285	336	70
	5,123	2,140	1,589	274
	2,140		274	
Total.	7,263		1,863	

Nearly two thousand snug beds to shelterless sick men, and over seven thousand meals to hungry convalescents, may be regarded as good work for two of the Washington special relief institutions in ninety-six hours' time; and the capacity of the Lodge, it will be seen, was far from being fully tested, owing to its distance from the depot.

But this was the smallest part of the comfort actually afforded.

Our wife's hand-bag is somewhat of a nuisance when we go railroading, and doubtless the plethoric knapsack is no small burden and anxiety to sick men who must wait hours in the jam.

CHECKING BAGGAGE.

Between two and three thousand checks were issued to these, their baggage safely stowed, and when desired, re-delivered to the owner.

TRANSPORTATION.

The papers of those who were too feeble or too badly crippled to reach the office, were taken by Sanitary Commission agents to the quartermaster, and transportation secured upon them; when, after a meal or a night's sleep, the poor fellow was helped into a car, nestled down into a seat, and sent on his way rejoicing, to be similarly aided—should aid be needed—by the U. S. Sanitary Commission at Baltimore, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Buffalo, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Portland and many other railroad centres.

FEEDING IN THE STREET.

Then, too, numbers far greater than the 7000 above mentioned, were fed in the streets and in the depot; for although many had been two days on the way, eating nothing but hard tack, if that, yet so intense was the longing to push homeward, and so great was the dread lest by leaving the line for a meal the only chance should be lost, that hundreds declined the invitation to enter the buildings; and to these were carried steaming bucketsful of coffee and baskets of soft bread and cold meat.

It seems a little thing to mention the constant streams of water which kept pouring into wash basins and canteens, but thirst and dirt are great annoyances.

Week after week such genuine christianity is being silently practised by the Sanitary Commission. As one looked at the poor fellows who, faint and weary, sat at the edges of the throng, yearning for home, hoping for it, with home for the first time in years a possibility, with the cars that would turn that possibility into a certainty in sight, and yet blocked out as if with granite by that solid mass about the gates, one could not but remember the five porches of Bethesda: "In these lay a great multitude of impotent folk, of blind, halt, withered, waiting for the moving of the water;" and of the impotent man who answered the Saviour:—"Sir, I have no man, when the water is troubled, to put me in the pool; but while I am coming another steppeth down before me." One need not go to Palestine and to the first century to be a good Samaritan.

The sum total of "aid and comfort" given at these institutions can only be cast up by the recipients; but be it ever so large, it can never approximate to the munificence of generosity with which this loyal people would greet its hero sons, nor to the luxuriance of honor which it would breathe upon the brows of its preservers.

The rush at the "Home" still keeps up, and after election, when these men return, will have to be gone through again.

Washington, November 5, 1864.

HOW THEY DO IN THE NORTH-WEST.

The work of the friends of the soldier in Chicago, the centre of the Sanitary Commission for the North-West, has taken a new impulse, the influence of which is felt even here in the East. The following exhibit of two months work will be read with interest.

The number of packages (i. e., barrels and boxes,) received during the last two months, is 804. The number shipped is 3,297; 2,493 of which have been boxes of purchased supplies, consisting of articles

never donated in quantities. The average value of these packages was formerly estimated at $40 per box or barrel, but the increased price of every article of food and clothing now renders $50 a low average estimate for the value of the boxes received. At this estimate, it will be perceived that the value of the sanitary goods donated the Commission during the months of July and August, is $124,650. In addition to this, $26,881.63 worth of supplies have been purchased and forwarded to the front. The Commission has received $49,908.31 in money during the last two months, $40,000 of which was the generous gift of the Northern Iowa Sanitary Fair, held in Dubuque, in June. The whole number of boxes shipped to the hospitals and to the front, from the beginning, is 46,890. Special shipments of supplies have been sent to Memphis, $8,000 worth having been purchased for the occasion. About $18,000 worth have been purchased for Louisville, from whence they were to be re-shipped to the front. About $2,000 worth of supplies have been sent to Kansas, to the brother of old "John Brown," who is the sanitary agent for that district. The Commission expend regularly every week about $4,000 in the purchase of necessaries for our wounded men, and will continue to do so during the present campaign. These purchased supplies, it will always be remembered, consist of articles which are never donated—which can only be obtained with money, and which are absolutely essential to the comfort and recovery of the men—as canned milk, concentrated extract of beef, green tea, crushed sugar, crackers, ale, wines, codfish, etc. It must not be forgotten, that all these purchases and shipments are exclusive of donations of articles which are received day by day, and which in the aggregate amount to ten times as much as the purchased supplies. All through the season, for the last five months, the average shipments of sanitary stores to the front and the hospitals, have been about *ten tons daily*.

Supplies have been sent to Louisville, Chattanooga, Little Rock, Pine Bluff, Duval's Bluff, Memphis, Vicksburg, Cairo, and to the various hospitals in the vicinity. The Chicago hospitals, and the Chicago Soldiers' Rest, and Home, have drawn on us as they have had need; and we are daily supplying soldiers *in transitu*, who call at our rooms for help.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF CHILDREN.

The children of Chicago have manifested a very commendable and touching interest in the Sanitary Commission during the last two months. Those living in the West Division of the city have been fairly inoculated with a Sanitary Fair mania, which has had so extensive a run among their elders, and the July and August vacation has yielded the Commission quite a harvest from these little fairs. They have been mostly held in the grassy yards of private houses, under the trees, and have been planned and carried on exclusively by children, from nine to fourteen years of age, who have manifested no little shrewdness in their calculations, and ingenuity in their devices. These fairs have netted the Commission about three hundred dollars in money—a very handsome sum for children to earn during the fierce and torrid holidays.

It was the good fortune of the writer to attend one of these fairs. A boy of fourteen stood at the gate as door-keeper, gravely exacting and receiving the five cents admission fee which was charged. Another little chap of ten perambulated the side-walks for a block or two, carrying a banner inscribed, "SANITARY FAIR FOR THE SOLDIERS," and drumming up customers for his sisters under the trees. "Here's your Sanitary Fair, for sick and wounded soldiers," he shouted, after the fashion of a newsboy; "walk up, ladies and gentlemen, walk up!" Inside the yard, under the trees, from which the national colors depended, the Fair tables were spread, and here sat the little fairy saleswomen, some of the wee ones, in high dining chairs, and all presiding over their wares with a dignity that provoked laughter. Big brothers stood behind them, ostensibly to see that their sisters made change right, but in reality, probably, because they enjoyed the whole affair, for the mimic traders resented any of their interference, stoutly declaring that "they could make change themselves." One of the little gipsies shook back her curls, and lifting her sunny face, announced that "already they'd *dot* twenty-*free* dollars," and she wanted to know how much that would buy for the soldiers.

The Fair mania has extended into the country, and the young people of Lemont, Ill., sent $75 to the Sanitary Commission, as the result of their Fair, saying in a note, that "they made terrific charges on the pockets or their fathers, which were com-

pletely successful." Since then, the same parties have given a concert, which netted the Commission $40.

A few days ago, a beautiful black-eyed, rosy-cheeked boy ran into the office of the Commission with an eager face, and handed to the treasurer a two-dollar greenback. Said he, "I'm five years old to-day, and my papa *div* me two dollars to buy nuts and *tandy*—but I don't want none, and you may *div* the money to the soldiers." He could hardly wait to be thanked, or kissed, but off he ran to his play. God bless the children! their hearts are in the right place; and to them it is a pleasure to sacrifice and labor for the brave men defending the country.

A NEW METHOD FOR RAISING FUNDS.

When it is remembered that the number of sick and wounded men now in hospital approximates one hundred thousand—that the military campaign is to be conducted to the end with no abatement of vigor—that half a million more men are soon to take the field, to pass through the inevitable sickness of acclimation and camp life—and that the Sanitary Commission has during the last two months disbursed half a million of dollars in money, to say nothing of donated stores, it will be seen that there must be a regular supply of means, which shall be as unintermittent and ample as the demand, or fearful suffering must ensue among the country's brave defenders.

The Sanitary Commission now proposes that an effort be made to obtain from every person in the Northwest the proceeds of one day's labor, one day's profits, or one day's income, for the benefit of the sick and wounded of the army. It asks for the 365th part of the gifts of Providence, for the benefit of the gallant men now preserving them for those at home. It is hoped that this appeal will be answered by the toiling seamstress and daughter of luxury, the hardy day laborer and skillful mechanic, by the millionaire, banker, and lawyer, by the successful merchant and his employés, by the hardy mariner and stalwart yeoman, by the government employé—even by corporate bodies, heretofore said to be destitute of souls. No class will be denied the privilege of uniting with, and none will be oppressed by this thorough and systematic plan.

The various trades, professions, and businesses of this city are already organizing, with a view to obtain from all this voluntary assessment. In many of the country towns there is completed an efficient organization for the carrying out of this purpose. It is recommended that committees of two or three persons should be appointed for every department of business and labor, mercantile, mechanical, agricultural, operative; male and female, old and young. It is hoped that clergymen and Sabbath-schools, as well as business men and associations, will become interested in this plan—that the press may be subsidized in its behalf—that Aid Societies, Loyal Leagues, and Good Templars will take it in hand promptly and energetically. The way to do it is, to ORGANIZE! Organize in your workshops, in your families. Let the men organize. Let the women organize. Let the trades organize. Organize everywhere. Let the workmen give with their employers, the employers with their workmen.

It is easily done. If the workmen will authorize their employers to deduct one day from their week's or month's earnings, and the employers will add to it a day of their profits, the whole will be acknowledged together to the credit of the establishment. We say to all, go to work at once with us in this great work. Hurry forward your contributions. Every acknowledgment will stimulate others to follow your example.

Circulars, with full instructions, will be sent upon application, by mail or otherwise, and letters on the subject will be fully and promptly answered.

Two of the churches of Chicago have already taken the initiative in carrying out this programme: St. James' Church, Rev. Dr. Clarkson, rector; and the first Congregational Church, Rev. Dr. Patton, pastor. Each has paid into the Commission the *fifty-second* part of its church revenue for a year, on the ground that a church organization has but fifty-two days in its year.

In Palatine, a small town in Cook county, a few miles from Chicago, the Aid Society have assessed a monthly tax on every person in the town, varying from $1 00 to five cents. Collectors are appointed for the nine school districts of the town, whose business it is to collect the sums pledged monthly, and pay them to the Aid Society, and the aggregate will be an amount of between one and two thousand dollars yearly. If every town in the Northwest would follow this example, the Sanitary Commission would have a revenue sufficiently ample for its needs, and every Aid Society would be able

to supply itself with all the fabrics it needs for the manufacture of hospital clothing.

THE BASIS OF THE SANITARY AND CHRISTIAN COMMISSIONS OF CHICAGO.

To prevent misapprehension on the part of the public as to the work of these two Commissions among the soldiers, they have jointly decided to state publicly, the basis upon which they stand, as co-laborers in raising and disbursing the supplies necessary to prosecute their work:

1st. These two Commissions have heretofore worked, and intend hereafter to work in harmony, and will assist each other in every way possible.

2d. Both Commissions in this city have studiously endeavored in all their official action, to avoid any approach to rivalry in any of their work, desiring only that such methods of raising and disbursing supplies should be pursued as will with least expense, accomplish the most good to the soldiers, as evidence of which it may be stated, that the Christian Commission have turned over a large proportion of their stores to the Sanitary Commission, and in return have drawn from the Sanitary Commission sanitary supplies to be distributed by the agents of the Christian Commission.

3d. And for the future, it is proposed to the public, by both Commissions so far as their authority extend, that any individuals or societies that may desire the Christian Commission to distribute the stores raised by them, shall mark them "U. S. C. Com. care of N. W. Sanitary Commission of Chicago," and such stores shall be forwarded to the army, to be drawn upon by the Christian Commission, as the wants of the army may require; and all agents of both Commissions, whose business it is to raise money or supplies for either, shall be instructed to inform the public that entire harmony of action exists between the Sanitary and Christian Commissions of Chicago acting for the Northwest.

TO THE CLERGY OF THE NORTH-WEST.

DEAR BRETHREN:—Permit me, as one of your number, and a member, from its organization, of the North-Western Sanitary Commission, to call your attention to the plan now in progress for replenishing its treasury, by the one day's income method. This proposes that every individual, business firm, corporation, and church shall give the net proceeds of one day's business, or the wages of one day's labor, or the amount of one day's income. The plan is simple and feasible; and, when properly presented, by argument and example, is sure to take with all loyal people. Some of the churches in this city have already sent us one Sabbath's income of their pew rental, and the pastors a day's income from their salaries. Many branches of business are following the same example. Will you not propose the matter to your respective congregations, and thus aid the good work of supplying the wants of our sick and wounded soldiers? Allow me, from my thorough acquaintance with the operations of the Sanitary Commission, to bear testimony to the efficiency and economy of its methods. Our system of intelligent, experienced, and *permanent* agents has proved itself to be most worthy of confidence, guarding against mismanagement and waste, and thus more than saving all its incidental cost. The size of our armies and the severity of the campaigns make unusual demands upon our treasury. May we not rely upon the patriotism of our clergy to sustain us to the end of the war? If they will send to this office, 66 Madison street, Chicago, Ill., circulars for distribution will be forwarded at once, containing all necessary explanations. Subscription lists will also be furnished.

In behalf of the North-Western Sanitary Commission. WM. W. PATTON,
Vice President.

A PRAISEWORTHY ENTERPRISE.

Home for the Veterans of the United States Army, and Orphan Asylum for the Children of deceased Soldiers, at Egg Harbor City, N. J.

These Institutions have been endowed with 60 acres of land and the partial proceeds of 500 lots, amounting to $13,000, by the directory of the Gloucester Farm and Town Association of Egg Harbor City. The *Retreat* will offer to the disabled soldiers of the Republic a happy home, where they can find that care and those comforts which a grateful country wishes them to be provided with. The *Orphan Asylum* will receive and educate all children of deceased soldiers, in order to make them useful citizens. The *Board of Trustees* is composed of some of the highest officers in the United States, both civil and military.

As we wish to be enabled to afford admittance to all who may apply, we solicit for the better endowment of the Institutions liberal donations from all who feel an interest in the future welfare of those who are

disabled and will be homeless and helpless at the close of the war, and also for the *Orphans* of our fallen heroes. A Quarterly Report will inform the donors and the public of the progress of the Institution.

The Constitution and By-laws will soon be ready in pamphlet form, and further information respecting the *Soldiers' Retreat and Orphans' Home* will be cheerfully given by the undersigned. All contributions should be directed to the Treasurer, P. M. WOLSEIFFER, Esq., Egg Harbor City, N. J.

By order of the Council of Administration.

The Executive Committee—GEORGE O. GLAVIS, L. BULINGER.

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1st. To secure the soldiers and sailors and their families, any claims for pensions, pay, or bounty, etc., without cost to the claimant.

2d. To protect soldiers or sailors and their families from imposture and fraud.

3d. To prevent false claims from being made against the Government.

4th. To give gratuitous advice and information to soldiers and sailors or their families needing it.

THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION

Was constituted by the Secretary of War in June, 1861, in accordance with the recommendation of the Surgeon-General of the United States Army, and its appointment and plan of organization were approved by the President of the United States. Its present organization is as follows:

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George T. Strong, Esq., New York.
Elisha Harris, M.D., New York.
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J. S. Newberry, M.D., Cleveland, Ohio.
Rt. Rev. T. M. Clarke, Providence, R. I.
Hon. R. W. Burnett, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Hon. Mark Skinner, Chicago, Ill.
Hon. Joseph Holt, Washington, D. C.
Horace Binney, jr., Philadelphia, Penna.
Rev. J. H. Heywood, Louisville, Ky.
J. Huntington Wolcott, Boston, Mass.
Prof. Fairman Rogers, Philadelphia, Penna.
C. J. Stillé, Philadelphia, Penna.
Ezra B. McCagg, Chicago, Ill.

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HOSPITAL DIRECTORY.

The Sanitary Commission has made arrangements for supplying information gratuitously, with regard to patients in all the United States General Hospitals.

For information relative to patients in the Hospitals in New York, New Jersey, the New England States, Eastern Virginia, Maryland, District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, address "Office of Sanitary Commission, Washington, D. C."

For the Hospitals in Pennsylvania, address "Office of Sanitary Commission, No. 1307 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia."

For the Hospitals in Western Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Arkansas, address "Office Sanitary Commission, Louisville, Ky."

In all cases the name, rank, company, and regiment of the person inquired for should be given, and where he was when last heard from. If the application is by letter, the answer will be sent by return of mail; if in person, it will be answered at once; or if by telegraph, an answer will be returned immediately at the inquirer's expense.

☞Soldiers' Aid Societies, clergymen, editors, and others, can scarcely serve the cause of humanity more effectually than by frequently and widely disseminating a knowledge of the above, among those who have friends in the army.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

The Sanitary Commission, under special authority of the President of the United States, maintains an extensive system of agencies for securing the safe conveyance to, and distribution of, goods put in its charge for the sick and wounded at points where they are most wanted. It operates with equal care and generosity at all points—at New Orleans and at Washington, before Charleston and at Chattanooga—its distributions being governed by a comparison of the wants of the patients in all cases. The following is a list of depots, to which auxiliary societies, and all disposed to aid the sick and wounded, without reference to States or localities, but simply to their relative necessity for assistance, are invited to send their offerings:

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

CENTRAL DEPOTS OF COLLECTION.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 18 West Street, Boston, Mass.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 11 Cooper Union, New York.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, State House, New Haven, Conn.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 1307 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

DEPOTS OF DISTRIBUTION.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 244 F Street, Washington, D. C.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Camp Distribution, Va.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 46 Sharp Street, Baltimore, Md.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Harper's Ferry, Va.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Annapolis, Md.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Camp Parole, Md.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Norfolk, Va.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, City Point, Va.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Newberne, N. C.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Beaufort, S. C.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, New Orleans, La.

Temporary Depots for distribution are established from time to time as necessities of the service require.

DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST.

CENTRAL DEPOTS OF COLLECTION.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, corner Vine and Sixth Streets, Cincinnati, O.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 95 Bank Street, Cleveland, O.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 66 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 2 Adam's Block, Buffalo, N. Y.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 59 Fourth Street, Pittsburgh, Penna.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 32 Larned Street, Detroit, Mich.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Columbus, O.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, Fifth Street, Louisville, Ky.

The Commission receives no pecuniary aid whatever from the Government, and is wholly dependent on the voluntary contributions of the public for the means of sustaining its operations. Contributions to the Treasury are solicited, and may be transmitted to George T. Strong, Esq., Treasurer, 68 Wall Street, N. Y.

SPECIAL RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

"Special Relief Office," No. 389 H Street, Washington, D. C., where assistance is rendered in procuring Pay, Pensions, Bounty, Prize Money, and arrears of Pay and Bounty, and in various other ways.

"The Home," No. 374 N. Capitol Street, Washington, D. C.

"Home for Wives, Mothers and Children of Soldiers," 374 N. Capitol St., Washington, D. C.

"Lodge No. 4," for discharged soldiers, No. 389 H Street, Washington, D. C.

"Lodge No. 5," near terminus of Washington and Alexandria R. R., Maryland Avenue, Washington, D. C.

"Lodge No. 6," near Steamboat Landing, Sixth Street, Washington, D. C.

"Alexandria Lodge," near terminus of Orange and Alexandria R. R., Alexandria, Va.

"The Home," Baltimore, Md.

"Home for Wives, Mothers and Children of Soldiers," Annapolis, Md.

"Soldiers' Lodge," Harrisburg, Pa.

"Special Relief Office," New Orleans, La.

"The Home," New Orleans, La.

"Special Relief" Office, 1307 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

"Soldiers' Rest," Buffalo, Exchange street, opposite R. R. Depot.

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SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, D.C., Dec. 12, 1863.

SIR:—The Board of Medical Officers assembled in the City of Philadelphia, for the purpose of examining the different models submitted to them for an Artificial Arm, having reported * * * * * * * * IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE BOARD, WHEN A SOLDIER MAY DESIRE TO PURCHASE "THE MORE ELEGANT AND EXPENSIVE ARM OF PALMER," FIFTY DOLLARS WILL BE ALLOWED TOWARDS PAYMENT FOR THT SAME.

By order of the Acting Surgeon-General. C. H. CRANE, Surgeon U.S.A.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, D.C., Sept. 20, 1864.

SIR:—In answer to your letter of the 1st inst., I am directed to inform you, that the Report and recommendation of the Medical Board recently assembled in New York, to examine samples and models of Artificial Limbs, is not designed to supersede the recommendation of the former Board, SO FAR AS REGARDS THE LIMBS MANUFACTURED BY YOU.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, by order of the Surgeon-Ceneral,
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Total Amount of Assets, January 1, 1864	$3,140,930 80
Total Amount of Premiums	3,252,256 76
Excess of Earned Premiums over Losses, &c	1,137,063 33
Reserve for Estimate Claims Unadjusted and other Contingencies	441,206 49
Guaranteed Cash Dividend to Dealers, (holding certificates of same) on Paid Premiums Earned during the Year, whether Loss has Accrued or not	269,614 80
Scrip Dividend to Dealers, on Earned Premiums	15 per cent.
Dividend for the Year to Stockholders	26 per cent.

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1st. Upon all VOYAGE Risks upon CARGO, a return of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

2d. Upon VOYAGE Risks upon FREIGHT, a return of TWENTY PER CENT.

3d. Upon TIME Risks upon FREIGHT, and upon VOYAGE and TIME Risks upon HULLS, a return of TEN PER CENT.

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